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THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

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Drawn for The Suffragist by Nina E. Allender

National Woman's Party

(Incorporated, 1913)

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The Prison Special

WITH spirits still staunch and undismayed, and purpose strengthened, not made weak, by the latest suffrage defeat in the Senate, the women of the Prison Special, who are to tour the country on the "Democracy Limited" train, left Washington at nine p. m. on Saturday, February 15. Twenty-six women who have served jail and workhouse sentences for demanding the right to vote in their government are aboard this train. The personnel of the Special includes many well-known names.

Among those who are scheduled to act as speakers are the following: Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, of New York, recently imprisoned for taking part in the demonstrations before the White House. Mrs. Havemeyer has been active in all phases of war work, campaigning for the Liberty Loan and food conservation. She was one of the founders of the Woman's Land Army, and is well-known everywhere as one of the first women in this country to agitate for rank for nurses.

Mrs. John Rogers, also of New York, chairman of the National Advisory Council of the Womans' Party, and wife of the surgeon, Dr. John Rogers. She has long been active in work for suffrage and for public education. She is a descendant of Roger Sherman, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Mrs. Rogers was sentenced to sixty days in the Occoquan workhouse for picketing the White House.

Mrs. Robert Walker, of Baltimore, Vice-chairman of the Maryland Branch, and whose husband is a Captain in the Army. Mrs. Walker is a graduate of Swarthmore College and belongs to a well-known Quaker family. Mrs. Walker was also sentenced to sixty days at Occoquan.

Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., of New York
In Prison Costume

Mrs. W. D. Ascough, of New York, who was a professional singer of considerable note prior to her marriage. She has been twice imprisoned for taking part in demonstrations in front of the White House, and both times has taken part in the hunger-strike as a protest against her unjust imprisonment and against the denial of the rights of political prisoners.

Mrs. Mary Nolan, of Jacksonville, who, at seventy-five years of age, has several times suffered imprisonment for the cause of women. Mrs. Nolan, born in Virginia, attended the Convent of Mt. de Chantal when with the Georgetown University, it was the only university open to women. She taught throughout the South and has been active in the campaign to establish public libraries in her part of the country. She is a member of the National Advisory Council, of the Woman's Party.

Miss Sue White, of Nashville, Tennessee, State Chairman from that State. Miss White is a member of the D. A. R., and of the Colonial Dames, and has served as State Recording Secretary of the Daughters of the Confederacy. She was also secretary of the Southern Branch of the Woman's Wilson-Marshall campaign committee of 1912 and is at present Secretary of the Commission for the Blind in Tennessee. She has just been released from the abanodned jail of the District of Columbia, after a five days' hunger-strike.

Miss Lucy Ewing, of Chicago, press chairman of the Illinois Branch. Miss Ewing is the granddaughter of Vice-President Stevens, of Cleveland's Administration. She served a sentence of thirty days at Occoquan for standing in front of the White House with a picket banner.

Miss Lucy Branham, of Baltimore, daughter of Dr. John W. Branham, who lost his life fighting the yellow fever epidemic at Brunswick, Georgia. Miss Branham is a graduate of Washington College, Maryland, and has an M. A. degree from Johns Hopkins University.

Miss Mary Ingham
Chairman Pennsylvania Branch

Mrs. Robert Walker
Maryland Vice-Chairman

Miss Vida Milholland, of New York
Member Advisory Council

Miss Lucy Ewing of Chicago, Ill.
Press Chairman for Illinois

She has also done post graduate work at the University of Chicago. Miss Branham won the Carnegie medal for rescuing two people from drowning. She is one of the national organizers of the Woman's Party and has organized in Utah, Maryland, Georgia, Florida, New Jersey and Tennessee. She served a sentence of sixty days for picketing the White House.

In charge of the press work of the Special is Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, of Washington, D. C. Mrs. Baker, who has since served a sentence in the government workhouse at Occoquan in 1917, toured the country with the Suffrage Special of 1916, acting as publicity chairman on that trip also. Mrs. Baker is political chairman of the National Woman's Party; she is known as the chief diplomat of the Party, and has interviewed every great political leader in the country on behalf of suffrage.

Assisting in the press work are Miss Cora Weeks of New York, who will look after the clippings; Mrs. Raymond Hunter, of Port Huron, Mich.; and Miss Gertrude Shaw, of Grand Rapids, Mich., stenographer. Miss Weeks is descended from Scandinavian Vikings, and her pioneers were pioneers in this country, tramping across the plains to Wisconsin, where she was raised and educated. She has studied art in Paris and has exhibited in one of the Paris Solons. Mrs. Hunter is a graduate of the University of Michigan, and has been in Washington doing war work before she came to suffrage headquarters to do press work.

Miss Lucy Burns, of New York City, member of the National Executive Committee of the Woman's Party, and who has served many jail sentences, is acting as Manager of the tour. Miss Burns is a graduate of Vassar and has done post graduate work at Yale and at the University of Bonne in Germany. She has spoken for suffrage in nearly every city of the United States and Great Britain.

Miss Mary Ingham, of Philadelphia, Chairman of the Pennsylvania Branch, is in charge of the Department of Resolutions, with Miss Palys Chevrier of New York, as assistant. Miss Ingham is a graduate of Byrn Mawr, was secretary of the National Progressive Party, and of the executive committee of the National Party. Miss Ingham's grandfather was Secretary of the Treasury under Andrew Jackson. She herself has been in charge for some time of the Woman's Department of the Philadelphia office of Bonbright and Co., brokers—one of the few women in America who have held such an office. She has been three times imprisoned for taking part in demonstrations at the White House.

Mrs. A. R. Colvin, of St. Paul, Minnesota, State Chairman of the Woman's Party, is in charge of the Membership Committee on the trip. Mrs. Colvin is the wife of Major A. R. Colvin, surgical chief at Fort McHenry. Mrs. Colvin is a Southerner, having been born in Alabama and reared elsewhere in the South. She is a graduate nurse from Johns Hopkins and has taken an active part in health work in St. Paul, aiding in anti-tuberculosis campaigns, in the management of hospitals, etc.

Miss Ella Riegel, of Bryn Mawr, Pennssylvania, is Business Manager of the tour. Miss Riegel has been a student at Byrn Mawr College, and has traveled extensively in Europe and America. She was the Business Manager of the Suffrage Special which toured the suffrage states in 1916 in the effort to arouse women voters to a more determined campaign for the national suffrage amendment. Miss Riegel was arrested in the last demonstrations before the White House.

Miss Mary Winsor, of Haverford, Pennsylvania, is in charge of finance on the trip. Miss Winsor has also been a student at Byrn Mawr. She founded and was president of the Pennsylvania Limited Suffrage League. She was formerly a member of the Board of Pennsylvania State Suffrage Association. She served a sixty day sentence at Occoquan for picketing. Last summer she was imprisoned for taking part in a meeting of protest in front of the White House but was released in a few days as a result of the hunger strike.

Miss Gladys Greiner, of Baltimore, National organizer of the Woman's Party, is in charge of a committee to sell "Suffragists" on the trip. Miss Greiner is a daughter of John E. Greiner of the Stevens Railroad Commission sent by the President to Russia. She is the holder of tennis, golf, and various atheletic championships. Miss Greiner has served two sentences in the District Jail.

Mrs. Pauline Adams, of Norfolk, Virginia, vice-chairman of the Virginia Branch, is custodian of banners. She is the wife of a well-

Miss Gladys Greiner of Baltimore
National Organizer

known Norfolk physician. Mrs. Adams served a sentence of sixty days at Occoquan for picketing.

Miss Elizabeth McShane, of Uniontown, Pennsylvania, has charge of open air meetings on the tour. Miss McShane is a graduate of Vassar. She was in charge of the War Information Bureau in Philadelphia for some months during the war. She was formerly assistant in the Woman's Department of the Philadelphia office of Bonbright and Company, brokers. She has just completed an investigation of the health conditions in Pennsylvania for a Commission appointed by the Pennsylvania legislature. Miss McShane has twice been imprisoned and has both times taken part in the hunger strike.

One of the special attractions of the Prison Special meetings in the cities along its route will be the singing of Miss Vida Milholland,who has accompanied the Special to sing the Woman's Marseillaise and other war songs of suffrage. Miss Milholland is the well-known singer, and the sister of Inez Milholland Boissevain, the beloved suffragist who gave her life in the suffrage campaign. Miss Milholland was one of the first suffrage pickets to be imprisoned.

Miss Berthe Arnold, of Colorado Springs, is in charge of the literature on the trip. She is the daughter of a distinguished Colorado physician, and the granddaughter of John Calhoun, of Philadelphia. She studied singing and kindergartening before beginning suffrage work. She is a member of the Daughters of the Revolution, and comes of well-known ancestry. Miss Arnold is one of the youngest suffragists ever imprisoned. Shortly before

starting on the Prison Special trip she was released from the District of Columbia Jail after five days hunger strike.

Miss Edith Ainge, of Jamestown, New York, another who has served many jail sentences for suffrage, will look after the comforts of the Special and its members on the trip. Miss Ainge has worked long and hard for woman's freedom, and at Headquarters is known as the "Angel of the Household." She brought up a family of nine brothers and sisters before she took up suffrage work first in New York and later in Washington.

Others on the Special are Mrs. Eylward of New Orleans, Louisiana, who has studied in Stamford University, studied law in her father's office, and has traveled extensively throughout this country; and Miss Willie Grace Johnson, of Shreveport, Louisiana, one of a famous southern family among the Louisiana settlers. Her greatgrandfather, James Marye, was a teacher of George Washington. Miss Johnson is a self-supporting business woman in Shreveport.

Louisiana Branch Holds Suffrage Conference

LOUISIANA has just elected state officers for the National Woman's Party for 1919 at the largest suffrage gathering held in New Orleans in many months. Mrs. M. R. Bankston, the retiring State Chairman, has been asked by Mrs. John Rogers, Chairman of the National Advisory Council, to become a member of the national body. Mrs. Bankston will be the only Louisiana woman on the national council.

Mrs. Bankston has been State Chairman of the Woman's Party in Louisiana for the past two years, from the time the Party was organized here by Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson. She has served through this time most ably, has defended and upheld the right of women to protest for liberty in whatever way they saw fit, and has been in part responsible for the swing of sentiment to federal suffrage in Louisiana. Mrs. Bankston is one of the pioneer suffragists of the South. A member of many patriotic organizations and clubs, she was one of the first women journalists and speakers in Louisiana, controlling her own magazine at a time when such independence meant censure.

Mrs. Bankston is succeeded as chairman by Mrs. Eleanor G. Graham, President of the City Federation of Woman's Clubs of New Orleans, and one of the best known women leaders of her state. Mrs. Graham was, before her election, serving as city chairman of the two Congressional Districts of New Orleans. Mrs. Graham is a pioneer member of the Woman's Party, having joined the organization (then the Congressional Union) in 1913, at the time of the great parade in Washington that marked the first inauguration of President Wilson.

The following women make up the rest of the State Executive Committee: Vice-Chairmen: Mrs. P. J. Friederichs, Mrs. W. J. Roach, Mrs. Randolph Lyons, Mrs. J. W. Anderson, Mrs. Alice M. Cosu, Mrs. Lillian Midena, Mrs. C. A. Meissner; Treasurer, Mrs. Rosella S. Bayhi; Secretary, Mrs. Pendleton E. Lehde; Membership Chairman, Mrs. J. P. Bentley; Suffragist Chairman, Mrs. Percy Luck.

The conference held two sessions, an executive session in the afternoon, following an open meeting; and an evening session which took the form of a suffrage dinner in compliment to Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, who was the guest of honor at the conference. In the afternoon the speakers were Mrs. Baker, Sam A. Montgomery, a brilliant New Orleans attorney; Mrs. W. J. Roach, and Miss Mary Dubrow. Mrs. Baker gave a forceful analysis of the present suffrage situation in Congress and the events which have led up to the present demand of women.

"I do not know whether I deserve to be called militant!" she said. "Oh. women, are you going to let your sons be taken from you a second time while you are forced to stand dumbly by with no voice in the fundamental policies of your own government?"

Mr. Montgomery spoke of the old bugaboo of the race question. He traced his own growth in the matter from the time of his arrogant young manhood. Miss Mary Dubrow told of the recent demonstrations in Washington which are focussing attention, as they are designed to, on our lack of democracy at home. She made an appeal for support for the state work, and nearly three hundred dollars was collected in cash and pledges.

THE evening session of the conference was held at the Louisiane restaurant in the old French quarter of New Orleans. Among the speakers were Mrs. Bankston and Mrs. Graham, welcoming the visitors; the Mayor's representative, Mr. Waldo, who spoke for the City; and the Reverend Quincy Ewing, of Napoleonville, La. Mr. Ewing became nationally prominent when he preached a sermon against lynching some years ago when a flagrant Mississippi case was in the public mind, Eastern papers giving much space to his unmeasured condemnation as a Southerner. Mr. Ewing has been as courageous in his outspoken stand for federal suffrage. Though Senator Guion was one of the vestrymen of his church, he condemned the stand of "the wilful 34" who failed to support the suffrage amendment.

Mr. Ewing's brilliant defense of federal suffrage at the conference is arousing wide comment. Among other things, he said:

"I challenge him, whoever he is, whatever office he is holding, has held, or would like to hold—I challenge him to frame an amendment to the state constitution enfranchising women, and at the same time leaving the state with a free hand to put up bars against exercise of the suffrage right on the part of women which it could not put up against the exercise of that right on the part of men. I challenge every opponent of the proposed federal amendment in this state to say specifically how the state will suffer, if that amendment is adopted; and how it will be saved from suffering, if women are finally enfranchised by the individual state amending their constitutions one after another, rather than by amendment of the nation's constitutions.

"And I would call attention to the fact, that not one of the obstructionist supporters of woman suffrage in this state, who harp so eloquently and so tearfully upon the vital, fundamental distinction between women enfranchised directly by the states, and women enfranchised by the nation with the consent of the states, has ever said what that vital, fundamental distinction is! Can any of them here in Louisiana be induced to say what it is now? Will any of them accept this challenge I fling at them, not as an outsider, but as a citizen and a native son of Louisiana?".

Mrs. Baker, whose distinguished beauty made a marked impression on the dinner party, made a humorous but pointed speech. Her last warning was: "If Senator Gay does not change his policy he will do his party a grave injustice. The Republicans will put it across, if the Democrats will not, and they will not be slow to claim the support of the women that they have enfranchised!"

Mr. Marshall Ballard, New Orlean's fighting editor, was unable to speak at the suffrage dinner as scheduled because of his libel suit against a rival newspaper. Mr. Ballard's news, paper, The New Orleans Item, has made a consistent fight for suffrage for the last thirteen years, coming out for federal suffrage when most Southern journals were still opposed to it, and ably stating editorially the motives of women behind the recent demonstrations in Washington. Even in the courtroom in the present suit, the suffrage record of the Item bobbed up in contrast to the reactionary stand of rival papers.

Many distinguished men and women attended the suffrage dinner, seventy-four places being reserved in a banquet room decorated in the national colors combined with suffrage flags.

Mrs. Baker, who has been entertained by many distinguished women during her stay in New Orleans, left immediately following the conference, to speak in Shreveport, La. The Shreveport meeting was held under the auspices of the five leading women's organizations of Shreveport, in the ballroom of the Youree Hotel.

Henry Dubb No Longer **Passports or No Passports, the Pickets Will Be There.**—News Item. **By Ryan Walker**

VOTES FOR THE WOMEN OF THE U.S
SIDE EXIT
W.W FOR FRANCE
WASHINGTON
THANK HEAVEN! I'M FREE FROM THOSE SUFFRAGIST WORKERS
VIVE VIL-SON
VIVE LES ETATS UNIS
PARIS
HOW DID THEY GET OVER HERE!?
VOTES FOR THE WOMEN OF THE U.S.

Reprint from The New York Call

Making Paris Safe for the President

By Clara Wold

"BUREAU of Citizenship, State Department, United States of America," the name-plate ran. With great trepidation I turned the door-knob and entered the dim hallway.

So this was the main source of that mysterious European custom, which our country has adopted since we went into the war—the custom of giving to desirable citizens whom the Administration hopes to keep as loyal sons and daughters, the privilege of going into other lands, and of with-holding from the "undesirable" citizens, the enemy aliens and criminals, the right to go elsewhere.

Very timidly I found my way to the elevator. A frowning colored man stopped me there, and insisted that without a pass from the secretary of something none could hope to enter so much as the elevator of this institution.

"But, I have a letter; a letter from a Senator," I ventured. Ah, that was a different matter; and with smiles and salaams I was ushered into the elevator, into an office, and finally into a chair.

Well-groomed young men sauntered back and forth through the room, occasionally casting fleeting and indifferent glances toward me. They were all very busy. Somewhere in the deep recesses of these offices, I had been told, there was a huge and voracious desk piled high with thousands of passports which had been granted but never issued to applicants.

The minutes went slipping by. I recalled that within less than three weeks the President of our United States would be returning to this country with nothing done for democracy at home. I must hasten with my mission.

"I have a letter from Senator —," I began, and instantly the sauntering men stopped and demanded breathlessly to know what could be done for me. I explained that I was very anxious to get to Paris; that I must get there before February 14; that I would do whatever might be necessary to get there; that I had a friend who would also like to go.

"It is impossible," said each and everyone.

"But, my letter . . . ."

To be sure, they had quite forgotten that. The letter was taken ceremoniously to the Chief of the Bureau of Citizenship of these United States. Instantly the wheels began revolving. It was a very simple matter, after all, to get a passport from the State Department. All one needed was photographs, and a birth certificate, and credentials, and a witness who had known you so many years who would swear to your character and loyalty and purpose, and a description of yourself, and a fee. All would be considered on the morrow and inside of a month I could probably possess the right to go abroad.

A month! And the President would be leaving France on February 14. No, that would never do. I must get off on the next steamer. Already the trunks were packed. Already the strips of purple, white and gold had been carefully cut, and letters in English and French were being made for the inscriptions. I could see them in my mind's eye glowing forth the message of American women to the President of the United States as he stepped forth some fine morning from the front door of his Murat mansion in Paris; "Mr. President: Why Does Your Administration imprison women for demanding self-government in America while you demand self-government for Europe?"

"Do you think," I queried simply, "that the Acting Secretary of State might do something for me?"

The interested young man thought that he might. Bright and early on the following day I went forth to the Acting Secretary of State with a senatorial request.

STRANGE and mysterious are the ways of affairs of state, but they are sometimes swift, so swift that within five hours two passports were issued to two women going to France and to England to write articles on the industrial situation of women of those countries. The Acting Secretary of State, himself had ordered that they be issued with as little delay as possible; the Chief of the Bureau of Citizenship had done all that he could; the assistant chief and all the clerks had done their part, and not least of all had been the requests of Senators who knew these two women, Miss Mildred Morris, of Denver, Colorado, and Miss Clara Wold, of Portland, Oregon, to be reputable young citizens, fit to go to lands afar as loyal Americans.

With hearts beating hard and hopes rising high we hurried to New York to obtain the precious French and British visees before sailing. For hours we waited at the British offices, but at length the passports were returned to us properly stamped and signed. To the French embassy we scurried and again waited for hours. If we could only get through with this we would be all but gone. There would be nothing more to do but get our American clearance and run for our boat. Yes, the French too, approved of us after a thorough investigation of our passports, and away we sped.

A DAPPER man in uniform solemnly took our passports at the American office. With an air of great importance he read them through, hesitated an instant, and then sadly added, "I have been ordered by the State Department to take your passports away from you," and he placed both the coveted papers with finality and precision in a drawer. The whole affair was closed. He would not discuss it.

DAYS slipped by and all the while the President was preparing to return home. The State Department refused to do anything. The Acting Secretary of State did not

even recognize the names Morris or Wold. The Acting Secretary of State would not see anyone whose name he did not recognize and certainly he would not talk over the telephone to them. Another day passed and with it all hope of reaching the President in France with greetings from American women.

And then it was that the State Department issued its final statement concerning two young women, members of the National Woman's Party and "jail-birds of suffrage." Very solemnly the Department announced that it had recalled the passports of these young ladies because the Department feared "that the President would be greatly embarrassed if they were in Paris at the same time as he was there"—talking about democracy.

It was a secret, all of this affair about passports, a secret which no one wished to discuss. But on the following day we sat reading this story in the Philadelphia Ledger written by one Robert Small, a very discerning writer, who apparently does not mind embarrassing the powers of state:

WHAT are believed to have been deep and darkly laid plans of the militant suffragists to 'picket' President Wilson in the Murat mansion in Paris have been frustrated, at least temporarily, by the State Department. Two young militants—honored 'jail birds' of their party—have been stopped almost at ship side on their way to Europe 'to carry the war to Wilson'—the war for votes for women.

"The young suffragists, prominent in the ranks of the National Woman's Party, headed by Alice Paul, had obtained perfectly valid passports from the State Department, despite their proudly boasted jail 'records,' and were about to sail for Paris, ostensibly to study and write about the industrial situation in Europe, with especial reference to the work of women. They were armed with credentials from properly accredited journals and were getting along famously until the State Department suddenly awoke.

"Just how the department was 'tipped off' no one seems to know. The 'suffs' had kept their secret well. They knew that success for their carefully conceived plot would depend entirely upon how well the secret was guarded. The first great test was in getting by the Bureau of Citizenship of the State Department, which handles all the applications for passports and is supposed to closely scrutinize the past, present and future of every man or woman desirous of going abroad. It has been particularly difficult for women to get passports. But it seems the young suffragists were quite convincing in presentation of the recommendations for journeying to Europe at this time, and in due course the coveted papers, all nicely stamped and sealed and decorated with red ribbon and photographs, were issued from the department with the engraved signature of Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, vouching for the character and high purposes of the holders thereof.

"It is related, but not verified, that there was something very much in the nature of a celebration at the headquarters of the National Woman's Party in Jackson Place the night the passports were granted. It was a 'quiet' celebration, however, with much laughing in militant feminine sleeves at the expense of the Department of State, with all its ramifications of secret service and special investigations.

"The women knew that under no circumstances would the department issue a passport to a member of the party to go to Europe while President and Mrs. Wilson were sojourning on the Continent. They felt, therefore, they were entitled to snicker a few snickers at the department for granting passports to two young ladies who were not only members of the party, but 'jail bird' members as well, young ladies who had 'done time' for the demonstrations in and around the White House, in Washington, during the last eighteen months. Being experienced both in picketing and in hunger strikes, it seemed fitting to the party that the two young ladies in question should go to Europe at this time 'merely to write about women in industry.'

"The young ladies said good-by to Washington and proceeded to New York. The secret apparently was still a secret, and all was going well. When the intrepid 'suffs' presented themselves at the steamship office, however, they got the shock of their young lives. The steamship officials told them politely but firmly there was nothing doing in the way of transportation.

"'But why?'

"'Because the State Department has decided to cancel your passports.' Thus ended at least one episode in the proposed picketing of the transplanted 'White House' in Paris. The militants were to have sailed yesterday and had hoped to be in Paris for at least a week or ten days before the President left for home.

"At the headquarters of the National Woman's Party it was possible today to get confirmation only of the fact that the two members of the party had been stopped on their way to Europe, with the insistence that they were going solely in the capacity of special writers. No one at party headquarters would hazard a guess as to what the two young writers might have done in the way of work for the cause after landing in France, but it was perfectly apparent there was keen disappointment over the unexpected blow from the Department of State.

"There are rumors in Washington tonight that two other suffragists have run the blockade and are actually on their way to Paris, but for this part of the story I cannot vouch.

"What would have happened to the two who attempted to sail yesterday if they had succeeded in reaching Paris and had started something at the Murat Mansion, it is difficult to say. They would have faced many personal perils. First of all, they might have been taken in custody and put in jail by the French gendarmes, who would have been far more callous to hunger strikes than are our American jail officials. It is more likely, however, that American soldiers might have taken matters in their own hands and dealt somewhat roughly with the suffragettes, as they have done on one or two occasions in this country. In any event, the plan was a bold and daring one, and the 'suffs' are heartbroken over the apparent failure.

"If the Paris picketing has been made impossible, there is every reason to believe that the demonstrations in front of the White House, when the President and Mrs. Wilson return there late in February, will be all the more vehement in character. The militants have had their hearts set on the passage of the suffrage amendment by the Senate at this session of Congress. The session ends March 4, and if no action is taken by that time, it means the fight will have to be made all over again, both in the House and the Senate of the new Congress."

Our History Books

By Susan S. White, Chairman Tennessee Branch

AWAY back yonder in my school-girl days before I knew there was an Alice Paul—perhaps before she was born, for all I know—I studied a book called "The History of the United States." After discovering America along with Columbus and landing with the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth Rock and establishing another settlement at Jamestown, and experiencing the thrills of Captain John Smith's rescue by Pocahontas, I came on down the line of events to a set of circumstances that developed such patriots as the fiery young Patrick Henry.

There was something in that old red-backed history about a stamp act, and about burning (actually burning with real fire) the stamps which the mother country said the colonies should buy. More than that (horrors!) there was something about burning, actually burning, in effigy, the agents of those stamps. And those agents were perfectly nice gentlemen—not always real tories; usually only conciliatories. And of all the disgraceful proceedings in the world—there was the Boston Tea Party—when three cargoes of tea were thrown overboard in a wanton destruction of property that was worth real money! These were the "Questionable methods" that were resorted to in those days as a "protest" against a law which historians tell us was in no way extraordinary or oppressive in its provisions.

Don't blame it all on Alice Paul.

Will somebody please start a movement to take the red-backed histories out of the public schools?

Justification of National Woman's Party

By Annie G. Porritt

Reprinted from Hartford, Conn., Post, February, 7

IN the early days of the National Woman's Party, and indeed throughout its somewhat stormy career, there have been plenty of people who objected to every new step in their policy, not because it was wrong but simply because it was useless to effect the object in view. These people in the early days objected strenuously to holding the Democratic Party—the party in power—responsible for the passage of the amendment. They said that woman suffrage had always been a non-party measure; that only through the support of men of both parties could it be carried through Congress; that ours was not a party government like the government in England, whence they said Miss Paul had brought these tactics, and that it was silly to antagonize any of our possible friends by opposing a whole party. They said a little later that it was absurd to hold President Wilson responsible or even to appeal to him to use his influence. First they said that he had no influence, that it was a matter for Congress and not for the President, and then when President Wilson did come out for the amendment they exclaimed that he had done all that he honorably could and that it was indecent to ask him for more.

At the present moment the policy of the National Woman's Party stands vindicated in every respect. In some particulars it has long proved a success—so great a success that the National American Woman Suffrage Association has thoroughly adopted it, and indeed seems to have forgotten that the policy did not belong to them at the beginning—that they opposed most vehemently and strenuously—until it began to show results. This is true of the line of policy holding the political parties responsible, rather than the individual members in the parties and particularly holding the Democrats responsible because the Democrats are in a majority in Congress and are in possession of the Administration.

THE last vindication—a vindication in the light of which no one can any longer assert that the National Woman's Party tactics and policy are ineffective—has come this week. First, there was the announcement that the federal suffrage amendment would be brought to a vote on Monday. Does anyone imagine that if the suffragists had been quiet and had given no trouble to the authorities and to Congress and the President the Senate would have taken up the amendment at the present moment when it thinks itself so hard beset with other work? If the conservative suffragists had had their way, as soon as the vote had been taken last October, the activity at Washington would have ceased until the Sixty-sixth Congress came into session. It was only the constant and even turbulent agitation of the National Woman's Party and the quandries in which the women placed the authorities that forced the amendment again to the front and made a reluctant Senate again consent to vote upon it.

And on Wednesday morning there was another announcement which gave an even more complete justification to the suffragists than the statement of Senator Jones that he would call up the amendment for a vote on Monday. Since Christmas the National Woman's Party has insisted that the President and the majority Democrats have not done all that they could to press the amendment through Congress. It has urged the Democrats to caucus on the measure and to bring their own recalcitrants into line in order that the Democratic Party as a party should own its responsibility and discharge that responsibility fully.

It was announced on Wednesday that the Democratic Senators who favor suffrage had brought about the calling of a caucus meeting of all the Democrats on the measure. There were protests from the anti Senators, but when the Democratic Party caucuses on a measure those members who do not acquiesce in the decision of the majority mark themselves out as poor party men—men who can not be depended upon by their party leaders and who therefore can not expect to rank high in the party estimation. There may be bolters from the caucus on the suffrage amendment, but that the caucus was called, and called for the first time on the amendment, is a triumph for the National Woman's Party which has been directing its attacks in order to bring out this capitulation.

BUT that was by no means all the triumph for the National Woman's Party that was contained in the announcements from Washington of Wednesday morning. Ex-Secretary Bryan had been at the Capitol, and whatever else Mr. Bryan may be, he is undoubtedly one of the cleverest Democratic politicians in the country. His statement is an unequivocal justification of the whole strategy of the National Woman's Party from the time it began work as the Congressional Union back in December, 1912.

"Woman suffrage," said Mr. Bryan, in a statement for publication, "is coming to the country and to the world at large. It will be submitted to the states by the next Congress if it is not submitted to the present Congress. I hope the Democrats of the South will not handicap the Democrats of the North by compelling them to spend the next 25 years explaining to the women of the country why their party prevented the submission of the federal suffrage amendment to the states. This is our last chance to play an important part in bringing about this important reform, and it is a matter of vital political concern that the Democrats of the northern Mississippi valley should not be burdened by the charge that our party prevented the passage of the suffrage amendment, especially when it is now known that is coming, in spite of, if not with the aid of the Democratic Party."

These are the words of a far-seeing politician—far-seeing both for space and time. He views the whole country—not his own little constituency, and he seems forward for a quarter of a century, not only to the end of this year. He sees that the National Woman's Party has forced party responsibility on the Democrats. He sees that it is no individual matter for the Southern Senators to oppose woman suffrage, but that their opposition reacts on the Democrats of the North and West, and that the whole part will have to carry the sins of its least progressive members. What better justification could the women want or have?

To the Editor of Public Ledger:

Sir—The letter of Paul K. Thurston, February 5, he says is written "from a soldier's standpoint," but as a soldier I cannot understand his criticism of the "picketing" suffragists. Why can't he drop out the "picketing," or suggest some better method of petition, and consider only the demand for citizenship the women are making, which is the real question at issue. Any real man can see that. We soldiers picket with guns, the women use harmless banners, yet we are both after the same thing—democracy and justice, against autocracy and tyranny.

He writes, "All of us, almost 5,000,000 strong, stood by the President, as he has stood by us." Did not the women, many more than 5,000,000 strong, stand by both the President and the soldiers, working in all the lines of occupation laid down by us, yet not neglecting their own work? Women were asked to help win the world war. They are entitled to have citizenship in recognition of their work for and with us. I think it is up to use soldiers, 5,000,000 strong, to see to it that they get full justice and our gratitude.

SERGEANT W. E. B.,
303d Battalion, Tank Corps.
Philadelphia, February 6, 1919.
—Philadelphia Public Ledger, Feb. 7, 1919.

Susan B. Anthony Amendment Reintroduced

ON Monday, February 17, Senator Jones, of Washington, ranking Republican on the Woman Suffrage Committee, after obtaining unanimous consent of the Senate to reintroduce the Susan B. Anthony amendment, did so in the following words:

"I ask leave to introduce a joint resolution. The Senate has already acted upon the joint resolution providing for woman suffrage. It has disposed of that subject so far as bills that are pending for this session are concerned. In order that there may be a resolution before the committee with reference to this matter. I introduce a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for woman suffrage, and ask that it may be read and referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage."

At present, therefore, the amendment is again before the Woman Suffrage Committee, composed of the following men, all of whom are favorable to it, and all of whom voted it out of committee with a recommendation for immediate passage, before the last vote:

Andrieus L. Jones, New Mexico, Chairman, Democrat.

Robert L. Owen, Oklahoma, Democrat.

Joseph E. Ransdell, Louisiana, Democrat.

Henry F. Hollis, New Hampshire, Democrat.

Ed S. Johnson, South Dakota, Democrat.

Wesley L. Jones, Washington, Republican.

Knute Nelson, Minnesota, Republican.

Albert Cummins, Iowa, Republican.

Hiram W. Johnson, California, Republican.

Neither Senator Jones, of New Mexico, Chairman of the Committee, nor any of his Democratic colleagues, would this time take the necessary steps to again bring the measure before the Senate after it was defeated there on Monday, February 10. When the same bill met defeat in the Senate last October, Chairman Jones then changed his own vote from Aye to No in order that he might move for reconsideration, as he subsequently did. This time, however, such a course was a parliamentary impossibility. According to the rules of the Senate a bill that has been twice defeated can not come up again for reconsideration in the same session of the Senate by a motion to reconsider. It can only be brought before the Senate again by being reintroduced.

The process of having the bill reintroduced into the Senate is an unusual procedure. The question was argued at length, and it was urged that such a thing would be wholly without precedent in the Senate But that it was not wholly without precedent Woman's Party leaders undertook to point out. Back in March, 1914, on the 19th day of that month, the Susan B. Anthony amendment was debated in the Senate. It was voted on, and it was defeated. On the day following its defeat Senator Bristow, then in charge of the bill, asked unanimous consent in the Senate for its reintroduction before that body, and the bill was reintroduced.

The complete record of this occurrence was dug out of the legislative files of the National Woman's Party, and presented to the senatorial leaders. The one and apparently only precedent was furnished.

Even then Chairman Jones, of New Mexico, and, following his example, his Democratic colleagues, apparently desirous of avoiding placing anything upon the calendar which might possibly entail the necessity of an extra session, refused to avail themselves of this opportunity whereby their Party might still redeem itself in this Congress.

Seeing that other leaders intended to allow the measure to die in this session, Senator Jones, of Washington, Republican leader of the Committee, then took steps to have the proposed amendment reintroduced in order that it might again be voted on in this Congress.

Miss Maud Younger, Chairman of the Lobby Committee of the National Woman's Party, made the following statement:

"Though Senator Jones, of New Mexico, refused to introduce the amendment, declaring there was no time for action upon ti and that appropriation bills must be rushed through and other Democrats claimed it would be discourteous to Senator Jones, Chairman of the Committee, for them to make any move, we hope that, since it has been introduced by Senator Jones, of Washington, the Democrats will seize this opportunity to reverse their suicidal action of February 10 and will pass the resolution before this Congress ends."

On Wednesday, February 19, Senator Gay, of Louisiana, who voted against the amendment when it was before the Senate on February 10, offered a new Woman Suffrage resolution and later stated that this was the only resolution for which he would vote. The resolution was twice read before the Senate and referred to the Woman Suffrage Committee. This move on Senator Gay's part was made entirely upon his own initiative.

The resolution offered by Senator Gay reads as follows:

"Article — Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"Section 2. The several states shall have the exclusive right to enforce the provisions of this article."

On the following day Senator McKellar, of Tennessee, who voted for the amendment, offered, likewise without consultation with suffrage leaders, the following resolution, which also was read twice and referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage:

"Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any State, the legislature of which shall have voted for the ratification or adoption of this article of, or amendment to the Constitution of the United States, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex; Provided, That no married woman shall be entitled to vote who would not be so entitled if she were a single woman.

"Section 2. Congress shall have power by appropriate legislation to enforce the provisions of this article."

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The Demonstration of February 9

The Account of the February 9 Demonstration Before the White House Was Omitted from Last Week's Suffragist Because of Pressure for Space Due to the Report of the Vote

Suffragists After Arrest Waiting for the Patrol Wagon

VIEWING the situation in the Senate with clear eyes, and realizing that the Susan B. Anthony amendment was going down to defeat in the week that was to come, unless the Administration intervened more effectively than it had hitherto done, suffragists came together in Washington from all parts of the country in the second week of February, 1919, to plan a final protest against the threatened shame and disgrace to the Administration and to America.

These women felt that they must resort to some action more drastic than the burning of the President's useless, impotent words, in order to express the deep and growing indignation in their hearts. They determined that the new form which the demonstration was to take should be a symbol of the sorrow and contempt which was theirs for this President across the seas, who refused to exert his full strength to make sure of that one last vote which would unchain the womanhood of "free America."

They would burn, not the words, but an effigy of the President.

And nearly a hundred women, with clear conviction and firm purpose, assembled in Washington to carry out this plan.

At four-thirty o'clock on the afternoon of Sunday, February 9, 1919, these women, bearing banners, marched out of Woman's Party Headquarters in what was perhaps the largest and most impressive of all the watch-fire demonstrations since the beginning of the year. Of these women, protesting earnestly at this last hour before the threatened defeat of the federal amendment in the Senate, thirty-nine were arrested and sped off to police stations in patrols and commandeered cars. These thirty-nine were arrested for varied and sundry causes—a number for lighting the fire, others for attempting to light it, one for burning the effigy of President Wilson, still more for walking up Pennsylvania Avenue with bundles of wood for those who were to burn it, and eight for daring to open their mouths and speak to the assembled multitude.

Never before since the beginning of the January arrests has there been such wholesale and indiscriminate arresting. Originally, at the first arrest, the offence seemed to lie in our having re-lighted the fire on the sidewalk after small boys and rowdy men had broken the urn that held it; so long as we kept the flame in the urn we were not damaging government property, and it was all right, we were told by the policemen. But today, regardless of the fact that the flame was confined in the beautiful urn carried by Miss Elizabeth McShane, of Pennsylvania, and Miss Nell Mercer, of Virginia, the women were arrested as on all previous occasions. But perhaps that is because the offence has changed since then. It has been (since first we were warned about "damaging government property") first, "building fires after sundown" and then "building fires on the sidewalk," time altogether ignored. But then, we cannot be expected to keep up with, much less anticipate the facility of the ones in authority in finding new reasons for arresting women picketers. This time they were arrested for almost anything.

Before a huge assembled mass of thousands of spectators, gathered to witness this little drama of freedom, and under the eyes of one hundred or more bluecoats and military police, the line of nearly a hundred women moved slowly out of Jackson Place and into Pennsylvania Avenue. Leading the beautifully solemn procession walked Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, of New York, carrying the proud stars and stripes of free America. Several paces behind her came Miss Ella Riegel, of Byrn Mawr, with the purple, white and gold of unenfranchised womanhood. Following these two colorbearers, there came in order two lettered banners. The first one read:

"Only fifteen legislative days are left for this Congress.

"For more than a year the President's Party has blocked Suffrage in the Senate.

"It is blocking it today.

"The President is responsible for the betrayal of American Womanhood."

This banner was borne by Mrs John Rogers, of New York City, Chairman of the National Advisory Council, and Miss Mary Ingham, of Philadelphia, State Chairman of the Pennsylvania Branch of the Woman's Party.

The second banner read:

"Why does not the President insure the passage of Suffrage in the Senate tomorrow?

"Why does he not win from his party the one vote needed?

"Has he agreed to permit Suffrage again to be pushed aside?

"President Wilson is deceiving the world.

"He preaches democracy abroad and thwarts democracy here."

Mrs. A. R. Colvin, of St. Paul, Chairman of the Minnesota Branch, and Mrs. Walter Adams, of Norfolk, Vice-Chairman of the Virginia Branch, carried this banner.

Behind these lettered banners came Miss Nell Mercer, of Buell, Virginia, and Miss Elizabeth McShane, of Uniontown, Pennsylvania, bearing the earthen urn of fire between them. Then came Miss Sue White, of Nashville, Tennessee, Tennessee State Chairman, and Mrs. Gabrielle Harris, of Columbia, South Carolina, State Vice-Chairman, who were to burn the President's effigy in the flames of freedom. After these there followed the wood-bearers, twenty-six strong, and wave on wave of eddying color, the dipping, mounting, fluttering color of purple, white and gold.

THE leaders reached the center of the sidewalk opposite the White House grounds, the urn was deposited in its place, and its guard of honor formed around it, while slowly and in silence the long following of banner-bearers came up one by one and the women

grouped themselves on either side along the White House fence.

The crowd closed in around them, a crowd of about two thousand, extending far out into the Avenue, and thickly fringing the park across the way, a crowd with which the cordon of police labored for a long time before they could force it back out of earshot of the suffragists—a crowd which was intensely interested and in the main sympathetic, and which stood undiminished for two hours, as long as suffragists remained. They had come to watch this group of women from all over the country make their final demand before that other group—that group of men from all over the county—should meet to decide one way or another the question of their freedom. And the big thing to remember about these women is that they were not just lone women, expressing their individual convictions, but representative women, each with a big—one might almost say "constituency"—behind her in her state. In fact, they formed a group much more really representative than that other group—that group of men which was to decide their fate. And there were among them representatives from Colorado, Minnesota, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Delaware, Louisiana, South Carolina, Missouri, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Indiana, West Virginia, Oregon, Idaho, Michigan, Texas, Georgia, Mississippi, and large delegations from New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland.

As the little figure, constituting the effigy, was dropped into the flames of the urn by Miss Sue White, of Tennessee, and Mrs. Gabrielle Harris, of South Carolina, the police rushed forward. Mrs. Havemeyer started to speak but was immediately caught by the arm, and it was with the greatest difficulty that she managed to say dauntlessly to the crowd, before she was forced into the patrol wagon:

"Every Anglo-Saxon government in the world has enfranchised its women. In Russia, in Hungary, in Austria, in Germany itself, the women are completely enfranchised, and thirty-four are now sitting in the new Reichstag. We women of America are assembled here today to voice our deep indignation that while such efforts are being made to establish democracy for Europe, American women are still deprived of a voice in their government here at home."

This seemed to be a signal for the police, and thereupon began a series of indiscriminate arrests. The woodbearers, seeing the flame extinguished, stepped forward with their bundles and were arrested, Other women, seeing the official speaker dragged away, her message unfinished, tried to tell the watching people the meaning of the big, deep protest which was coming from all these women's hearts—and were promptly picked off, as by a sniper's bullet, and stowed away in the waiting Black Maria—usually before the second word. Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, of Connecticut; Mrs. Walter Adams, of Norfolk; Miss Gladys Greiner, of Baltimore; Mrs. Rose Fishstein, of Philadelphia; Miss Clara Wold, of Portland, Oregon; Miss Mildred Morris, of Denver, Colo.; Miss Louise Bryant, of New York City—all followed Mrs. Havemeyer in attempts to speak, and all were taken while the attempts were still attempts. The Black Marias were all filled up, and nearby cars were commandeered. Some of the women were put in the automobile belonging to the commander of the military police to be taken to the precinct station, but that officer refused to allow his car to be used for such a purpose, and the bluecoats were forced to unload their prisoners and hold them until another patrol could be called.

Meanwhile the regiment of police who were on the scene had succeeded in forcing the masses of the people part way back across Pennsylvania Avenue, holding them there by a line of their own officers stationed every two feet in front of the crowd. More wood had been brought and another fire started, and this too had been put out by a scrambling group of some sixteen police who trampled all over each other's feet in their haste and clumsiness, while the women looked quietly and contemptuously on, thinking to themselves—"As if these men think that by this clumsy physical act of theirs they can ever quench our fire!"

Still other women, bearing more bundles of wood from Headquarters across the square had been stopped in the open street, their bundles taken from them, and themselves placed under arrest. Following that, all the open space between the encircling crowd and those of the women who yet remained with their banners against the White House fence, was declared a "military zone," and no person was allowed to enter it between the close-linked line of police. For another hour then these women stood there, motionless, in mute reminder to the crowd of all they stood there for, and all that they had been restrained from doing—at intervals breaking that quiet to march slowly around and around within the confines of the space allotted them, encircling the segment of sidewalk with their banners, which now, instead of gleaming in the sun, made bands of color in the greying dusk. And the crowd stayed to watch them, manifesting its interest and sympathy through its stillness and absorption, and through many voiced comments.

"I'm with you," was the way one man put it to several of the women. "Go ahead—stick to your principles—you're fighting for what's right." "Move on," said a policeman. "I will not," said the man—nor did he.

SO the crowd stayed, and when the diminished ine of banner-bearers wound slowly homeward in the early twilight they followed, down the street and across the park to take up their stand in front of the entrance to the Suffrage Headquarters; where they resisted the shoving and herding efforts of the police until some time after the last woman and her banner had disappeared into the house, and the bell out in front had stopped its tolling.

So the protest ended, and of the women who took part thirty-nine were facing imprisonment, while the others had marched home again.

Those arrested were:

Mrs. T. W. Forbes, Baltimore, Maryland.

Mrs. Mary Nolan, Jacksonville, Florida, member National Advisory Council.

Miss Sue White, Nashville, Tenn., Tennessee State Chairman.

Mrs. L. V. G. Gwynne Branham, Baltimore, Maryland.

Mrs. Lillian M. Ascough, New York City. formerly Connecticut Chairman.

Arresting Suffragists at the White House

Mrs. Jennie Brannenberg, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Rose C. Fishstein, Philadelphia, Pa.
Miss Rose Fishstein, Philadelphia, Pa.
Miss Nell Mercer, Buell, Virginia.
Miss Amy Juengling, Buffalo, New York.
Miss Reba Gomborov, Philadelphia, Pa.
Miss Mildred Morris, Denver, Colo.
Miss Clara Wold, Portland, Oregon.
Miss Louise Bryant, New York City.
Miss Berthe Wallerstein, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Martha Shoemaker, Philadelphia, Pa.
Miss Rebecca Garrison, Joplin, Mo.
Mrs. Pauline Adams, Norfolk Virginia, Vice-Chairman.
Miss Marie Ernst Kennedy, Philadelphia, former Pennsylvania State Chairman.
Miss Willie Grace Johnson, Shreveport, La.
Mrs. Phoebe Munnecke, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, New York City.
Miss Edith Ainge, Jamestown, New York.
Miss Lucy Daniels, Grafton, Vermont.
Miss Mary Ingham, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania State Chairman.
Miss Elizabeth McShane, Uniontown, Pa.
Mrs. Sarah T. Colvin, St. Paul, Minn., State Chairman.
Miss Ella Riegal, Bryn Mawr, Pa., member National Advisory Council.
Mrs. Wm. Upton Watson, Chicago, Illinois, State Vice-Chairman.
Miss Anne Herkner, Baltimore.
Miss Palys Chevrier, New York City.
Miss Anna Ginsberg, New York City.
Mrs. Estelle Eylward, New Orleans, La.
Mrs. Annie Arneil, Wilmington, Del.
Miss Cora Weeks, New York City.
Miss Lucy Burns, New York City, Member National Executive Committee.
Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, Norwalk, Conn.
Mrs. John Rogers, New York City, Chairman National Advisory Council.
Miss Gladys Greiner, Baltimore, Maryland, Organizer.

They were, as has been stated before, arrested for many and varied and unusual reasons. Perhaps one of the chief reasons was that practically all the reserves of the Washington police force had been ordered out ahead of time to "quell a riot"—but finding no riot to quell something just had to be done with those unnecessary policemen—so they simply lost their heads and arrested too many women!

In addition to the women arrested the following women participated in the demonstration:

Mrs. Gabrielle Harris, Columbia, South Carolina, South Carolina Vice-Chairman.
Dr. Caroline Spencer, Colorado Springs, Secretary of the Colorado Branch.
Miss Katherine Fisher, New York
Mrs. Julia Reinhart, New York.
Miss Olive Beale, New York.
Mrs. Mary Plummer, Norfolk, Virginia.
Miss Maud Jamison, Norfolk, Virginia.
Miss J. S. Jenning, Richmond, Va., Legislative Chairman of Virginia Branch.
Miss Myrtle Reid, Cherrydale, Va.
Mrs. Lucille Calmes, Princeton, Indiana.
Miss Charlotte Johnston, Wheeling, W. Virginia.
Miss Matilda Young, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Gilson Gardner, Chicago, Member National Executive Committee.
Miss Jean Forrer, Chicago.
Mrs. Margaret Oakes, Emmet, Idaho.
Mrs. Phoebe Munnecke, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Lucille Shields, Amarillo, Tex.
Mrs. Kate G. Winston, Washington, D. C.
Miss Rosalie Shelton, Hazelhurst, Mississippi.
Miss Rose P. Heinzen, Boston.
Mrs. Elizabeth Walmsley, Kansas City, Mo.
Miss Harriet Andrews, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Robert Walker, Baltimore, Vice-Chairman Maryland Branch.
Mrs. E. S. Cohen, Washington, D. C.
Miss Ruth Crocker, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Henry Atwater, Chicago, Ill, Chairman D. C. Branch.
Miss Kate Heffelfinger, Shamokin, Pa.
Miss Ada Gilday, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Philadelphia, Pa., Member National Executive Committee.

Mrs. H O. Havemyer of New York City Who Lighted the Fire in which the Effigy of President Wilson was Burned on February 9

AFTER it was over, a woman who had witnessed the whole thing expressed to me the following as her most vivid impression of the afternoon.

"Do you know," she said, "I kept seeing the whole thing as against the background of the Washington Monument. There in the distance towered the obelisk, a thing of granite, yet dominating the landscape like an idea. And there in the foreground stood this little band of women—living things, seeking expression through that other dominating idea—democracy. Years ago the states had each one sent of her best to raise this shaft in memory of Washington, the father of Liberty. That was the monument. And here today the states had once more sent of their best to fashion this new memorial to liberty—to fashion it of living, breathing women, come to ask of the man who now sits in the seat of Washington the liberty for which he stood."

This scene, with the background of granite obelisk is perhaps typical of the American attitude. The average American mind venerates a symbol. The Washington Monument is a symbol of liberty won—and as such it is venerated. Yet the women of America who were gathered under its shadow, gathered together to demand that same liberty, not yet won for them—these women are continuously dragged away, subjected to the indignity of arrest, unlawfully imprisoned and made to suffer every hardship; because they venerate not the symbol but the ideal and the fact, of democracy. And the men at the head of the government, here in Washington, let them be thus dragged away.

Are we to believe that to these men mere bricks and stones mean more than the living flesh of their fellow human beings?

The Suffrage Trial

AT the very hour that suffragists were gathering in the Senate galleries with hope in their hearts that justice would now be done American women, thirty-nine of their comrades were being tried in a police court not many blocks from the Capitol. Thirty-nine suffragists had been arrested on Sunday afternoon, February 9, for participating in a demonstration in front of the White House demanding that the national amendment be passed. They had been detained by the law for voicing their protest against the continued enslavement of American women when the vote had been placed in the hands of women of the remainder of the Anglo-Saxon world.

For more than three hours we sat in a dark court room through which clouds of smoke drifted. We had listened to the sordid tales of unfortunates until the lunch hour without the reward of a sight of our friends. Precedent had been carefully followed to keep the suffrage prisoners until the last.

Woman after woman was summoned before the judge to answer to a charge of breaking a law which it had never been her privilege to make. The charge follows:

> "It is charged that on February 9, 1919, you unlawfully set fire to certain combustibles, to wit: paper, wood and oil, on certain public grounds in the District of Columbia, known as the White House grounds."

Five women were charged with breaking the park regulation reading "Climbing upon, injuring or removing any statue, fence or wall is considered an unlawful act" because, with hundreds of other spectators, they climbed upon the eighteen inch coping which forms the base of the fence about the White House grounds, for better vantage points. Those women who wore the suffrage colors were arrested; others upon the coping were not even requested to stand on the walk.

Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, of Norwalk, Connecticut, the daughter of the late Congressman Hill, of Connecticut, was arrested because she answered a question of one of the bystanders as to the meaning of the demonstration. The officer charged her with attempting to make a speech. When she was called before the judge, not to be lawfully and impartially tried, but to receive her sentence, she found that her charge was "climbing upon" the coping of the White House fence. During the course of her trial, she brought out the fact that many others had been standing on the coping of the fence, looking on, but only those persons wearing the suffrage colors were arrested for this offence.

The farce of justice dragged through the weary afternoon without air or light, and heavy with tobacco. After twenty-six sentences varying from two to five days had been pronounced, the Judge demanded "How many more women are out there?" When he found that several was still waiting, he announced dismissal of the remainder without trial.

AMONG the speeches of those who were prisoners for a principle were the following:

Speech by Miss Willie Grace Johnson, of Shreveport, Louisiana:

"The Democratic Party is solely responsible for the continued disenfranchisement of southern women and if we continue to submit to the indignity and injustice of such a condition without a protest it would mean to fasten the shackles of political slavery upon the women of future generations. The anti-suffrage Democrats of Louisiana try to excuse their dereliction upon the ground of states rights but this is a mere excuse for they have had every opportunity to grant suffrage by state action and have failed to do so.

"The suffrage amendment has been postponed for over a year in the Senate and for months has lacked but one vote. Certainly Mr. Wilson is not so impotent as a party leader that he cannot secure the necessary one vote if he desires to do so. We are protesting against his obdurate indifference to the principle of democracy in America while he poses as its apostle in Europe."

Statement in Court by Mrs. Sarah T. Colvin, of St. Paul, Minnesota, Minnesota chairman of the Woman's Party:

"We protest against the continued postponement of our suffrage measure which the Democratic Party has blocked for one year and which we have learned is in grave danger of being again set aside this time by the revenue bill. We must insist that the President as the leader of his party secure the passage of the suffrage amendment and we will continue to direct the attention of the world to his indifference for our cause and his inconsistency in advocating democracy abroad and denying it at home."

Statement in Court by Miss Clara Wold, of Portland, Oregon:

"American women can only feel the greatest contempt for this President who presumes to preach democracy anywhere but at home. President Wilson has made himself ridiculous in announcing that suffrage is a vital issue at the same time that he campaigns for anti-suffrage senators and defeats pro-suffrage senators. He is merely stupid when he ignores a measure for the defeat of which he will always be held responsible by the enfranchised women of the world."

Statement in Court by Mrs. Estella Eylward, of New Orleans:

"I took part in the demonstration yesterday in which President Wilson was burned in effigy because the President has failed to do what he could to extend democracy in the United States.

"President Wilson has spoken in favor of the suffrage amendment but he failed to bring enough influence to bear upon the Senate to have the measure passed.

"President Wilson has been acclaimed as the prophet of democracy in foreign lands. In his own country women who are obliged to submit to authority have no voice in their own government.

"I demand that President Wilson make himself a true prophet of democracy by giving us not only words but deeds."

Statement in Court by Miss Marie Ernst Kennedy, of Philadelphia, formerly chairman of the Pennsylvania branch of the Woman's Party:

"I entered the demonstration to protest in the strongest way possible against the disfranchisement of American women at this time. If the President is sincere, he can secure the needed vote in his party to pass the amendment. If he holds back at this time, his position at the peace conference is untenable. It is impossible for him to wave the flag of democracy abroad, if he allows the amendment to fail here. The question of enfranchising women is an international one and is one of the vital questions the President is called upon to settle at once."

Statement in Court by Miss Ella Riegel, of Byrn Mawr, member of the National Advisory Council:

"We made this protest, because we demand action, not words, from President Wilson in support of the federal amendment. He has been able to mobilize five million men to fight for democracy abroad; he can get one vote in the Senate to establish democracy at home."

THE following women were sentenced to five days in jail:

Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, New York City.
Miss Edith Ainge, Jamestown, N. Y.
Mrs. W. D. Ascough, New York City.
Miss Louise Bryant, New York City.
Miss Mary Ingham, Philadelphia.
Miss Marie Ernst Kennedy, Philadelphia.
Mrs. Rose Fishstein Philadelphia.
Miss Rose Fishstein, Philadelphia.
Miss Jennie Bronenberg, Philadelphia.
Miss Elizabeth McShane, Uniontown, Pa.
Mrs. Edmund Shoemaker Philadelphia.
Miss Reba Gomborov, Philadelphia.
Miss Anna Ginsberg, Philadelphia.
Mrs. Annie Arneil, Wilmington.
Mrs. Wm. U. Watson, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Sue White, Nashville, Tenn.
Miss Estelle Eylward, New Orleans, La.
Miss Willie Grace Johnson, Shreveport, La.
Miss Lou Daniels, Grafton, Vt.
Mrs. A. R. Colvin, St. Paul, Minn.
Miss Rebecca Garrison, Joplin, Mo.
Mrs. Annie Black, Washington, D. C.
Miss Clara Wold, Portland, Oregon.
Mrs. T. W. Forbes, Baltimore, Md.
Miss Nell Mercer, Buell, Va.

Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, Norwalk, Connecticut, was sentenced to two days.

The following were dismissed for lack of evidence:

Miss Ella Riegel, Bryn Mawr.

Mrs. Walter Adams, Norfolk, Va.

The following were dismissed without trial:

Miss Cora Week, N. Y.

Miss Amy Juengling, Buffalo.

Miss Palys Chevrier, N. Y.

Mrs. Mary Nolan, Jacksonville, Fla.

Mrs. Phoebe Munnecke, Detroit, Mich.

Miss Mildred Morris, Denver, Colo.

Mrs. Lucy Branham, Baltimore, Md.

Indignation has been rife since the discovery that the women arrested on Sunday afternoon had been imprisoned in an old workhouse which has not been used for years, with the exception of a week last August, when the suffragists were detained there. It was officially abandoned eight years ago as "unfit for human habitation." Mrs. Havemeyer, of New York, and Mrs. Weed, were released on the morning of the second day. They expressed great indignation at the conditions in the jail.

"No fire had been built in the old workhouse this winter until a few hours before we were imprisoned there," said Mrs. Weed. "The dampness and cold of the first floor was quite unbearable. They permitted the women to sleep in the upper tier of cells, where the ventilation is better than on the ground floor where we were forced to sleep last summer. But these cells are too dark to stay in during the day, and the only other place is the cold, damp stone floor on the ground. The only fresh air in the prison enters the building through windows fifteen feet above the level of the floor where the women have to spend their waking hours. The warm air, from the furnaces, which enters the building on the first floor, immediately rises to the roof. The damp, icy winter air and all the noxious gases and foul odors sink to the floor, where the women have to sit. They are serving their imprisonment therefore under practically cellar conditions. The authorities are not forcing us to drink the water in the pipes of the workhouse this time, but are supplying fresh water."

Comments of the Press

The Beam in the Eye

NOT for a moment would we insinuate that the delegation of French women that waited on President Wilson on Sunday to ask him to include international woman suffrage in the peace congress program intended to cause him embarrassment—they were too polite for that. Nevertheless it must have been an embarrassing moment for him.

The two great republics of the world occupy an unenviable position when it comes to recognition of woman and her work in the last four or five years. No universal movement is noticeable in France for the enfranchisement of women. The question has hardly entered the domain of practical politics, which was the reason, no doubt, for the appeal to the American to include the question in his international program; and as for this republic we know what happened quite recently when the case was presented to the American congress. Mr. Wilsons' party was the stumbling block. Quite true, Mr. Wilson urged the adoption of the constitutional amendment, but for once he failed to impress his will upon a sufficient number of Democratic senators and, despite his conversion to the cause, women at Washington have been building fires with his beautifully worded addresses as a protest against the inability of the Wilson Administration to submit the question to the states.

In his reply to the delegation Mr. Wilson declared the question of franchise extension to be a national one. Not so long ago he was insisting at home that it was a question for the individual American states, and that is the argument used by members of his own party who declined to follow him into the national camp.

But is not woman's equality an international issue after all, now that we are going to be international in our military and economic affairs? Women are being enfranchised in Europe before our eyes, as a result of the war, in nations considered hopeless.—Rocky Mountain News, Denver, January 28, 1919.

Danger in Speech Making

SOMEBODY ought to tell President Wilson that it won't be worth while to carry out the plan for him to make a country-wide speech-making tour; the militant suffragists will burn his speeches.—Philadelphia Press, January 13, 1919.

Words That Burn

PRESIDENT Wilson has been uttering some "words that burn." For further explanation, see the suffragists at Washington.—Hartford Conn., Courant, January 10, 1919.

Why Defer

IT is reported that the suffrage amendment will be called up in the Senate on Monday.

There is no need to repeat the considerations which have been urged again and again in support of the amendment. The merits of the case for enfranchising the women have been fully argued.

The Senate of the United States is facing a condition, not a theory. Equal suffrage for women is wholly identified with forward-looking democracy.

We will not adduce the example of England, of Canada, of Norway and Denmark, of the new Czecho-Slovak state, of the states here at home which have legislated their women into voting rights. We would only point out that Germany, hitherto most backward in democracy, most prejudiced against equality of women, has granted them the ballot, which, in fact, they exercised at the recent elections.

It is not that Germany is to be set up as a pattern. Not at all. It is only that German democrats have recognized that a democracy can not be truly so unless it is broad-based upon the suffrages of all of its members without regard to condition, class or sex.

The coming of suffrage for women is inevitable. The most that the Senate could do in defeating the present amendment would be to defer for a brief time its enactment into constitutional law. The opinion of the country is ready for it. No party or legislative body or individual can earn any credit standing in the way.—Milwaukee Journal, February 8, 1919.

A Practical Issue

THE Republican Party is trying to mobilize the women into its ranks. The woman question may be the practical issue in the next campaign.—The State, Columbia, S. C., February 8, 1919.

Progress in South Carolina

THE South Carolina suffragists have been sending out questionnaires to members of the new legislature, asking them how they stand on votes for women. Of those who have replied the majority favor suffrage, but are divided as to whether the state or the nation should grant women the privilege of the franchise. Two of them voted for woman suffrage at the constitutional convention in 1895 and are ready to help again in any way they can. One favors suffrage if it can be secured without heckling the President. Several favor suffrage except in South Carolina. One does not want it in the South at all. Another says that females already have all they need. The outlook is "much more favorable than it was a year ago," say the suffragists.—Greenville (S. C. News, January, 1919.

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Minnesota Branch	$ 100.00
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Membership Fees	11.00
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Total Collected by National Headquarters	5,436.05
Previously acknowledged in The Suffragist	397,002.04
Total Collected by National Headquarters through February 15, 1919	402,438.09

Contributions made to Pennsylvania Headquarters:

Mrs. John W. Schell	2.50
Mrs. William H. Dock	.75
Dr. Elizabeth Peck	5.00
Dr. Ellen C. Potter	10.00
Miss F. M. Bayard	1.00
Dr. Martha Tracy	25.00
Mrs. Reuben A. Fowler	2.00
Total collected by Branches	40.25
Grand Total	477,465.74
Previously acknowledged in The Suffragist	74,981.40
Total collected by branches through Feb. 15	75,027.65
Deduction:	
Transferred from Branch Headquarters to National Headquarters	4,433.50
Grand Net Total	$473,032.24

Correction of misprints:

Treasurer's Report Dec. 3 through Dec. 7, 1918:	
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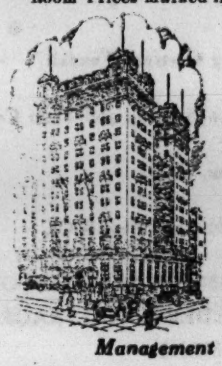

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